Paid Leave: National Trends and Best Practices

March 31, 2014



Rutgers Center for Women and Work

- Pay Matters: The Positive Economic Impacts of Paid Family Leave for Families, Businesses and the Public
- January 2012

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Task Force 2014

Rutgers Center for Women and Work

- Women who take paid leave:
 - Are more likely to be working 9-12 months after a child's birth
 - Are 54% more likely to report wage increases the following year
 - Have a 39% lower likelihood of receiving public assistance and a 40% lower likelihood of receiving food stamps

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Tas

Paid Leave - Global View



Federal Policies

- Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978
- Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993
- Nursing Mothers' Workplace Rights 2010 (Affordable Care Act)

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Task Force 2014

5

Pregnancy Discrimination Act

- Workers cannot be fired, denied a promotion, demoted or forced to stop working because they are or may become pregnant
 - Does not require employers to provide leave
 - Does not guarantee women who take leave will be able to return to same or similar job
 - Only applies to employers with 15 or more workers

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Ta

Family Medical Leave Act

- Allows new parents to take unpaid time from work after birth, adoption or foster placement of new child
 - Only about half of the workforce benefits from FMLA due to eligibility restrictions
 - 78% of workers who needed FMLA did not take it because couldn't afford leave without pay
 - 1 in 10 workers who used FMLA sought public assistance
 - Requires that employers protect the employee's job

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Tas

7

Family Medical Leave Act

- Eligibility Requirements
 - Employer must have 50 employees
 - Employee must work in a location with 50 or more employees within a 75 mile radius
 - Employee must have worked 1280 hours in the past 12 months
 - State of Montana has reduced this to 1040 hours and removed the radius requirement

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Task Force 2014

8

Nursing Mothers' Workplace Rights

- The ACA amended the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) to provide working mothers with a "right to pump" at work
- · Applies for one year after birth
- Excludes many workers, including salaried managerial and professionals

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Task

Access to Paid Time Off

	All workers	Workers in lowest wage quartile (\$10.69/hr or less)	Workers in the highest wage quartile (\$24.81 or more)
Paid family leave	11%	5%	19%
Short-term disability insurance	38%	17%	58%
Sick leave	63%	32%	85%
Vacation leave	77%	51%	89%

Montana Families and the Workforce

	Number of Households	Percent of Families
Both husband and wife in labor force	110,399	42.5%
Wife in labor force, husband not in labor force	16,858	6.5%
Female head of household in labor force	25,952	10.0%
Total families where woman in labor force	153,209	59.0%
Montana Equal Pay for Equal W Force 2014	ork Task	11

National Partnership for Women & Families

- "Expecting Better: A State-by-State Analysis of Laws that Help New Parents"
- Second Edition, May 2012
- Graded states based on policies and laws relating to workplace rights and protections for new parents

Montana	Equal	Pay	for	Equal	Work	Tasl
	E	orce	20	14		

National Partnership for Women & **Families**

- 72% of women work prior to first pregnancy
- Of those who work, 73% return within 6 months of giving birth
- 71% of children live in households where both parents work

National Partnership for Women & **Families**

- · Scoring criteria:
 - Paid Family and Medical Leave
 - Job-Protected Family Leave
 - Job-Protected Medical Leave for Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Related Medical Conditions
 - Paid Sick Leave
 - Other Policies Affecting New Parents
 - State Workers

National Partnership for Women & **Families**

• Montana received a **C**-



- Private Sector:
 - Women in the private sector have greater access to "maternity" leave rights under state law than under federal law.

 - Montana law applies to employers of any size and protects employees regardless of tenure and number of hours worked.
 Workers are entitled to "a reasonable leave of absence for the pregnancy" with job protection and cannot be required to take a "mandatory maternity leave for an unreasonable length of time"

National	Partnership for Women	8
	Families	

- Montana received a C-
- Public Sector: State government has adopted rules providing that six weeks is "reasonable' leave after the birth of a child (the State of Montana does follow FMLA's 12 week guidance)
 - Birth fathers and adoptive parents employed by the state are entitled to a "reasonable leave of absence" of up to 15 days immediately following the birth or adoption of a child without having to meet tenure or hours worked requirements
 - All public employers must have a written policy supporting women who want to continue breastfeeding after returning from maternity leave

National Partnership for Women & **Families**

- States with high grades:
 - California: A-
 - Connecticut: A-
 - District of Columbia: B+
 - New Jersey: B+
 - Hawaii: B
 - Washington: B
 - Oregon: B

National Partnership for Women & **Families**

- State Temporary Disability Insurance Programs
 - TDIs are public insurance programs that provide partial wage replacement to workers with a nonwork-related disability, including pregnancy
 - TDIs provide for paid leave only; does not provide for job protections

National Partnership for Women & Families

- · California received highest grade: A-
 - Private sector workers eligible for CA State Temporary Disability Insurance
 - TDI funded through employee payroll contributions – 1% up to \$101,636 earnings per year
 - Eligible employees entitled to up to six weeks of paid family leave that can be used by either parent

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Tas Force 2014 19

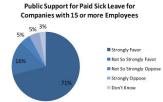
National Partnership for Women & Families

- Other states providing paid family leave:
 - New Jersey through state TDI funded jointly through employee (.038% taxable wage base) and employer (for first \$31,500 paid each worker) payroll deductions
 - Hawaii through state TDI, up to half of premium cost (0.5%) can be paid by employees
 - New York through state TDI
 - <u>Washington</u> Provides \$250/week for full-time workers up to 5 weeks. Passed in 2007, has not yet been funded

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Task

20

Public Support of Paid Family Leave



Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Ta

Source: Lake Research Partners

Policy Opportunities

- Create a state paid leave program
 - Bill or study resolution
- Expand eligibility for FMLA benefits
- Expand leave time for FMLA
- Promote greater workplace protections for nursing mothers in private sector modelled after public sector policies
- Domestic Violence Policies
 - Job-protected leave (SB 221, Caferro, did not pass in 2013)
 - Unemployment Insurance (currently limited to 10 weeks)

Montana Equal Pay for Equal Work Tas